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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/497,508	02/04/2000	Jin Jang	8733.20079	7572	
30827	7590 04/19/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP 1900 K STREET, NW			LOUIE, W	LOUIE, WAI SING	
	N, DC 20006		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	2814		2814		
			DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	•	1		
		Application No.	Applicant(s)	v
		09/497,508	JANG ET AL.	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Wai-Sing Louie	2814	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence addre	ss
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this comm ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			• •	
1)⊠ 2a)⊠ 3)∐	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 F</u> . This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowal closed in accordance with the practice under E	s action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pr		erits is
Dispositi	ion of Claims			
5) □ 6) ⊠ 7) □ 8) □ Applicati 9) □ 10) □	Claim(s) 9-19 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 14-19 is/are withdray Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 9-13 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or ion Papers The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	wn from consideration. or election requirement. er. eepted or b) □ objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Setion is required if the drawing(s) is ol	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR	
Priority (ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Burea See the attached detailed Office action for a list	is have been received. Is have been received in Applica Inity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Sta	age
2) Notice 3) Information	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:		52)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyanaga et al. (US 5,932,893) in view of Fonash et al. (US 5,994,164) and Ohtani et al. (US 5,612,250).

With regard to claim 9, Miyanaga et al. disclose a semiconductor device having doped polycrystalline layer (col. 11, line 8 to col. 21, line 45) comprising:

- Containing metal atoms, nickel, having a density range of 1x10¹⁷ to 1x10²⁰ atoms/cm³ on average, where the metal is a catalyst for metal induced crystallization of amorphous silicon (col. 8, lines 41-60, col. 11, lines 44-46 and fig. 4);
- The polycrystalline silicon film 104 is formed on an insulating substrate 101 (col.
 11, lines 51-63);
- The polycrystalline silicon film comprises an uniform distribution of the crystallites is needle-like (col. 6, lines 1-3; col. 7, lines 31-35; and col. 18, line 62 to col. 19, line 10);
- The polycrystalline silicon film is formed by crystallizing an amorphous silicon film containing the metal by a thermal treatment (annealing) by lamp heating

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(lamp produces an electric field) efficiently absorbed by silicon film (col. 11, line 64 to col. 12, line 3);

- Miyanaga et al. do not disclose electrical conductivity activation energy between 0.52 to 0.71 eV. However, Fonash et al. disclose forming a polycrystalline film with nickel as a catalyst element at low temperature annealing (Fonash col. 3, lines 38-49), where the conductivity activation energy is 0.52 eV @ 290°C (Fonash fig. 8b). Therefore, it would have been obvious in light of the teaching of Fonash et al. that the claimed activation energy is achieved when polycrystalline film has nickel as catalyst. Since the applicant has not established the criticality of the activation energy stated and since these values are in common use in similar devices in the art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use these values in the device. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. In re Woodruff, 919 F2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).
- Miyanaga et al. modified by Fonash et al. do not disclose applying an electrical field with metal electrodes. However, "applying an electrical field with metal electrodes" is an process limitation, which does not carry any patentable weight. A "product by process" claim is direct to the product per se, no matter how actually made. See <u>In re Thorpe et al.</u>, 227 USPQ 964 (CAFC, 1985) and the related case law cited therein which makes it clear that it is the final product per se which must be determined in a "product by process" claim, and not the

patentability of the process, and that, as here, an old or obvious product produced by a new method is not patentable as a product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. As stated in Thorpe,

even though product by process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. *In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 1345, 1348, 162 USPQ 145, 147 (CCPA 1969); *Buono v. Yankee Maid Dress Corp.*, 77 F.2d 274, 279, 26 USPQ 57, 61 (2d. Cir. 1935).

Note that applicant has burden of proof in such cases as the above case law makes clear.

With regard to claim 10, Miyanaga et al. disclose the metal is nickel (col. 11, lines 44-50).

With regard to claim 11, Miyanaga et al. disclose the metal works as a catalyst during crystallization (col. 11, line 11).

With regard to claim 12, Miyanaga et al. disclose an insulating (buffer) layer 102 between the substrate 101 and the crystalline (polycrystalline) silicon film 104 (fig. 1a).

With regard to claim 13, Miyanaga et al. disclose the needle-shaped silicon crystallites are formed by migration (movement) of a silicide of the metal (col. 7, lines 31-35 and col. 11, lines 44-46).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/6/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

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Applicant argues claim 9 is allowable over the prior art Miyanaga et al., Fonash et al.,
 and Ohtani et al. However, the prior art references disclose all limitations in claim 9.
 Please see the rejection above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wai-Sing Louie whose telephone number is (571) 272-1709. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wai-Sing Louie Patent Examiner

Wsl April 13, 2006.